

talking with the Democratic leader, the Senator from South Dakota, about how we can design a process to proceed to the continuing resolution. And we will keep all Senators advised how we will proceed on the continuing resolution.

With that, Mr. President, I thank the Senator from South Dakota for his patience. I yield the floor.

PAUL SIMON'S CONGRESSIONAL CAREER

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, there are a number of reasons we are grateful to see the end of the 104th Congress, but one reason I regret this ending is that it also marks the end of PAUL SIMON's distinguished career in Congress.

I have had the privilege of working with PAUL SIMON in both the House and in the Senate. I have found him always to be an honest and decent man who loves his country very deeply. Perhaps what stands out about PAUL SIMON the most after his bow tie—and I must say we have all improved our looks and image substantially this afternoon by adopting his practice of wearing a bow tie—is his strongly developed sense of moral leadership. His parents were both Lutheran missionaries, his father, I am told, an idealist and his mother a pragmatist who handled all the family's expenses. From their combined influence, he grew into what he described as a pay-as-you-go Democrat.

As a young man, PAUL SIMON did not want to be in government. He wanted to keep an eye on it and write about it. In 1948, he bought the struggling Troy, IL, Tribune, and at 19 became the Nation's youngest newspaper editor-publisher. He eventually built that paper into a chain of 14 newspapers.

He interrupted his journalism career in an Army counterintelligence unit monitoring Soviet activities in Eastern Europe from 1951 to 1953. When he returned to journalism in 1954, he tried unsuccessfully to recruit candidates to run for public office. After hearing "no" one too many times, he finally decided at the age of 25 to run for the Illinois State Legislature. That was the beginning of a long and very distinguished career.

PAUL SIMON served four 2-year terms in the Illinois House and two 4-year terms in the Senate. He provided constituents with detailed reports on spending long before the passage of the disclosure laws. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1974 and reelected four times. He joined the Senate in 1984. Fortunately for students of politics and for history, the old newspaper reporter in him never stopped working. Senator SIMON is the author of 14 books and countless articles.

In 1987, when he announced his candidacy for President, PAUL SIMON said, "I seek the Presidency with a firm sense of who I am, what I stand for, and what I can and will do to advance the cause of this great Nation."

It is that same strong sense of who he is and what he stands for that has made PAUL SIMON such an invaluable asset to this body and to our Nation. It was in part the leadership of this pay-as-you-go Democrat that helped this Nation understand that we have a job to do in balancing the budget and that we have to do it the right way, without ripping apart America's safety net. I, and I know all of my colleagues, will miss Senator SIMON's good humor. Unfortunately, I suspect I will not miss his good counsel because I am confident that Senator SIMON will continue in his new career to write and to keep us on the right track, just as he has one way or the other for all of these years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Thank you, Mr. President.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR PAUL SIMON

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, a few minutes ago—actually an hour ago now—the Senate demonstrated, I think, the kind of cooperation and collegiality that really is in the best tradition of this Senate, when Members on both sides of the aisle, male and female alike, came out wearing bow ties as a tribute to my senior Senator, PAUL SIMON.

At the outset, I would like to thank the people who made it possible: Senator CONNIE MACK of Florida, with whom I had conversations regarding the surprise to PAUL SIMON and who made it possible also for Members on the Republican side of the aisle to have bow ties; to Senator DAVID PRYOR of Arkansas who took the initiative to have the ties made. I had to question him why it was that the girls didn't exactly get ties. We had to tie our own bows. But it was all right because the bows are really quite lovely. I know many of us will probably keep these as part of our wardrobes permanently. I couldn't help but think, when I saw so many Members of this Senate come out on the floor in their bow ties or their bows, how very special this institution is in its tribute to a very special Member.

First, with regard to the institution. We very often call each other "distinguished," "my good friend," "the honorable." But there is something about serving in an institution like this that brings us together and binds us together, almost like a family, without regard to our political affiliation or even our philosophical orientation, maybe because we spend so many hours together or we work together and we work such long hours together, a point that is often missed by the general public. But the fact is, because of our coming together in so many different endeavors, the Members of this body all have a special regard and a special relationship one to the other.

I think that regard and that relationship was reflected in the tribute to

Senator PAUL SIMON when Members, again on both sides of the aisle, so willingly took up the bow tie and took up the bow in honor of him and in tribute to what has become his signature—his bow tie.

Senator PRYOR is on the floor now, and I don't know where he had these made, but they certainly are gorgeous.

Senator PRYOR and Senator MACK and the other Members, and I must say we had cooperation from just about everybody—the people in the cloakroom who made the ties available, the staffer who helped play a little trick on PAUL SIMON this afternoon when we sent him a note that said he had a phone call so he would leave the caucus long enough for an announcement to be made about the surprise. Everyone has cooperated to make this possible.

It was really a great honor to him and a great honor to his service to this institution, as well as our State of Illinois and our Nation that this tribute was such a moving one. Even though we were in the middle of votes, everyone made the point to go up and to speak to Senator SIMON and to wish him well.

PAUL SIMON epitomizes public service. He has always sought to make government work for the people. He understands that democratic government is not separate and distinct from the people. But it is no more, no less than a mechanism for all of us to come together for our common good. In a democracy, government is all of us, and PAUL SIMON has spent a lifetime making government real, making government responsive, making government serve the public interest.

He is a genuine public servant, and a public servant who has functioned consistent with his beliefs and his principles and his own ethic over the years, whether popular or unpopular, in the good times and the bad ones.

One can always be certain that PAUL SIMON's values are never very far from his votes. He always has been known to care for the less fortunate, for those without a voice. His compassion for people has helped make him a conscience for this body and, indeed, for our Nation. He has been a fighter on issues without regard to whether or not they made it on the polls or the pop charts.

In fact, he started working for education, for example, before it was as high up in the polling as it is today. Education is a passion of PAUL SIMON because he believes that it is an integral part of opportunity in preserving the American dream. So he fought for educational opportunity, and he has fought to make certain that opportunity was extended to all Americans everywhere—handicapped Americans, minority Americans, Americans in the suburbs and the cities—wherever in this country. PAUL SIMON's concern as a small "d" democrat for the people of this country has been unwavering.

It is that same concern that drove him to be the chief architect and the

chief sponsor of the balanced budget constitutional amendment. Many times when I am called on, when I speak to people about the balanced budget amendment, which is an issue that now is very popular—it wasn't when he first started working on it—I remind people that it was a Democrat, PAUL SIMON, who championed the balanced budget amendment before it was popular.

He did so because he knows and he believes that we have a duty in our generation to leave our children more than a legacy of debt. So it is essential, again, if we are going to hold on to that American dream, that we have to be responsive to the people, but we have an obligation also to be prudent and not to be profligate in our spending.

I heard a story the other day that I think really describes PAUL SIMON, that I think is so typical or so appropriate with regard to describing PAUL SIMON. A woman said to me she always liked people who liked children and people who liked trees, because those were people who cared about what came after they were gone. If you think about it, caring about children and caring about trees and caring about the future of America is exactly what has distinguished PAUL SIMON's service in this Senate and in his public life through the years in the State of Illinois.

He leaves some awfully big shoes to fill. He likes to point out that he could do for me what no one else can do, and that is make me the senior Senator from Illinois. While I look forward to being the senior Senator from this great State, at the same time I recognize that it is an awfully tall bill to fill, to live up to the standards and live up to the kind of ethic that PAUL SIMON has always represented.

He has been a public servant of the first order. He started having town meetings in our State and, quite frankly—he has had a couple thousand of them—it is going to take me a little while to catch up with the number of townhall meetings that PAUL SIMON had in the State. He also had townhall meetings here. In fact, when I came to the Senate and joined him with the every-Thursday townhall meetings in which we speak to the people who drop by on the issues, this was an innovation by PAUL SIMON that, frankly, was absolutely consistent with his reaching out, with his spreading the gospel of democracy to the people who came to visit their Capitol.

So, in closing, Mr. President, I would like to say that it is altogether appropriate that PAUL SIMON comes from and represents the State of Illinois. Our State has been long known as "the land of Lincoln," and we are very proud of that. Illinois' greatest citizen made a monumental contribution to our country in very difficult times, but I think it is absolutely consistent with his legacy that our State has been served by a giant in the nature and of the name of PAUL SIMON.

He follows in the best Illinois tradition: someone who is committed to keeping the United States of America the greatest country in the world, someone who has devoted the full measure of his talent and his energy to his State and to his country.

So it is with great love and affection that I wish him well in his retirement, as I am sure that my colleagues do as they demonstrated on this floor this afternoon.

I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor.

Mr. PRYOR addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEMPTHORNE). The Senator from Arkansas is recognized.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I want to thank my distinguished colleague from Illinois, Senator CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN, for the eloquent statement she has made about our departing colleague, the honorable PAUL SIMON, the senior Senator from her State.

I also want to thank, Mr. President, our distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from Illinois, for the role that she has played in making this so-called bow tie day in honor of PAUL SIMON, not only a reality, but I think certainly, Mr. President, a success.

I must say, I have been asked several times during the course of the afternoon—because I think I have gotten a little bit too much attention or credit for this, and I should not get any—but I was sitting at an airport some months ago, visiting with my friend and colleague from the State of Florida, Senator CONNIE MACK, and I do not know exactly how we started talking about PAUL SIMON of Illinois, but something came up, and CONNIE MACK said to me, he said, "You know, we ought to do something to honor PAUL SIMON. What a grand person. What a distinguished American. What an opportunity we have had to serve with this man, PAUL SIMON."

We started thinking out loud, sitting in the airport, waiting for the plane. And the plane did not come, and it did not come, so we had idea after idea. Finally, CONNIE MACK said, "You know what we ought to do? We all ought to, before PAUL SIMON leaves the Senate, we ought to wear a bow tie in his honor because it is such a symbol of this great man." So I said, "CONNIE MACK, you have come upon a great idea." I raced to the telephone and called my friend in Little Rock, Mr. Bill Humble, and I said, "Bill, can your tie plant make us up 100 bow ties?" He said, "We'll be glad to."

And so with that, and then with the help, the wonderful help of Senator CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN, who helped arrange the disbursing of the ties today, and keeping this a secret, even almost from all of the PAUL SIMON staff, and almost Mrs. Simon, Jeanne Simon—I did notice she was here today to see the thunderous applause, the thunderous ovation that her husband, PAUL SIMON, received by his colleagues, I would say about 95 percent of those

colleagues wearing a bow tie to pay tribute to our colleague. So it has been a nice day. It was a nice way to express our affection and our respect for PAUL SIMON of Illinois. I have always admired him.

I have admired him from afar when he was a Member of the House of Representatives, when he was doing so much with children's issues, when he was championing the cause of education in our society, when he was concerned about the breakdown of the family unit, which he was talking to us about, as Senator MOYNIHAN was talking to us about decades ago, about this breakdown, and the perseverance with which he approached each and every issue that he undertook. And I am so grateful that I have had the privilege of not only sitting alongside this man, but also literally sitting behind Senator PAUL SIMON's desk for these numbers of years.

Mr. President, it is time for those of us who are departing, like my colleague and wonderful friend from Wyoming, Senator SIMPSON, who I came to the Senate with in 1979, it is time now, speaking of desks, for us to clean out our desks and take those humble belongings that we have in these desks home with us or wherever we might go, and to inscribe our name as occupant of the desk.

Many in our country might not know the history of these beautiful Senate desks in the Senate Chamber, but I hope all Americans will know that each Senator who occupies a particular desk will have his or her name inscribed in that desk for posterity and for all future generations to know.

Finally, Mr. President, back to our friend, Senator SIMON, if I were speaking to a political science class—and I think come the next semester at the University of Arkansas I might be speaking to one or two of those classes—if I am ever asked the question by one of those political science students as to how to pattern their life into becoming a politician, and a public servant, ultimately a public official, I think I would say to that class that you have to look no further than the life, the personal life and the political life, of PAUL SIMON of Illinois, because I think with his life he has made a statement, just like we on the floor today made a statement by wearing a PAUL SIMON bow tie.

PAUL SIMON has made a statement for the last three decades that I think will be an inspiration to all who believe in this system of government and to all who believe that we can make this system of government better.

A lot of people have so-called "lost faith" with our system of government, with politicians and with Washington, and what have you. But I think I would say this—and I am proud that my colleague from Illinois is here, my colleague from Wyoming, and our new colleague from Tennessee, and the distinguished occupant of the Chair from Idaho—I would just say that I think

that PAUL SIMON, perhaps as much as any Senator that I have ever had the privilege of serving with, has humanized government. He has humanized politics. And he has humanized politicians. I think he has done it with grace. He has done it with vision. And he has done it I think with joy, because that joy exudes from PAUL SIMON. The happiness of his profession, the happiness of his work, I think will live long after PAUL SIMON has left these Chambers of the U.S. Senate.

So, Mr. President, with that, we say thank you, PAUL SIMON, thank you for being our friend, thank you for being truly a great U.S. Senator and a great Member of this body and a great friend of us all. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. SIMPSON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I, too, will join in the great remarks about my friend PAUL SIMON and thank the Senator, soon-to-be senior Senator from Illinois. My time as senior Senator has been so fleeting that I am hardly able to recall it because I served as the junior Senator to Malcolm Wallop, my friend from Wyoming. So enjoy the term indeed, I say to my colleague from Illinois. Do it well.

And to my friend, Senator PRYOR, who came here with me—and he and his wife Barbara have become very dear and special friends of ours—he is a most genial, generous, kind man, and a friend to his friends. If they rallied him in time of need, it would only be because in his life and her life they have done just exactly that to all around them.

With regard to PAUL SIMON, you have to understand that I met PAUL when we were State legislators together in 1971. There was a conference on outstanding State legislators, and here were PAUL SIMON and myself, he of the Illinois Legislature, me of the Wyoming Legislature, honored. They had two from each State. I was one; PAUL was one. The first day I met him, I had a bow tie on because PAUL and I had to at least know how to tie our own bow ties. There are people in here today that have no concept of how to tie a bow tie. In fact, some of them have difficulty with even a mechanical tie is my experience seeing it today. But we laughed about that over the years.

But we are not in any way doing anything but paying tribute to this man who, with all the accolades we have heard, they are all true—honest, direct, thoughtful, steady. I know. I served with him. He served on my subcommittee on immigration, refugee policy, always attentive, always asking, always, always having a query and inquiring and saying, "Well, why is this? What is the purpose of this?"

And so, indeed, he and Jeanne, we wish them Godspeed. We will see more of them as we go on to snatch more of our own lives for ourselves rather than in this place and leave those tasks to

our brothers and sisters and knowing what is required of them and both of us ready to move on to other things.

I could not have had a finer colleague, whether it was working on the issues of fraudulent marriage—PAUL handled that while I was chairman—or the balanced budget. We all know the things he does. We all know who he is. That is why we did this tribute today. No one else will have a tribute like that in the U.S. Senate—how we would honor one of our colleagues in any way as we did today and see the look on his face and the delight and that smile that is so very special. He knew that and we knew that. I thought how appropriate to honor him in that way. None of us will ever receive such a wonderful accolade, with whimsy, humor, and good spirit. I commend all those who brought that to pass.

JAN PAULK

Mr. SIMPSON. A note about Jan Paulk. She is a wonderful woman and has been such a help to us in our Senate activities as we travel and do our official duties, visiting with Prime Ministers, Presidents, and State funerals and all the rest.

Jan Paulk, a very engaging woman, was hospitable, patient beyond words, and a fine companion on journeys, some with great sadness, some pomp and circumstance, and there was Jan, always assisting everyone, including spouses, and being genial, kind, and courteous in every way.

I have never seen her when she was out of sorts, and she certainly could have been on many occasions. My wife and I wish her well. Indeed, she is a very wonderful woman. There is much more for her to do, and she will do it. I am very pleased for her about her new task. She will enjoy all and she will do it exceedingly well. We wish her Godspeed.

I will now yield the floor and signify that the Senator from Tennessee, my friend, Senator Dr. BILL FRIST, will speak on a very emotional issue, partial-birth abortion. At the conclusion of his remarks we will go to the closing of the Senate session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee is recognized.

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise today as a physician concerned about women, concerned about women's health, concerned about safe medical practices. I rise to strongly support the ban on partial-birth abortions. My colleagues in this Chamber already know my position that this procedure called a partial-birth abortion is both medically unnecessary and unnecessarily brutal and inhumane.

Mr. President, every baby deserves to be treated with respect, with dignity and with compassion. This procedure, which has been banned in a bipartisan, in a historic way by the U.S. Senate

and by the House of Representatives, very deeply offends our sensibilities as human beings.

I need to make very clear that those of us who oppose this very specific, very explicitly defined procedure care very deeply about women and about the horrific situations they sometimes face, but how can we answer to our children, to our families, to our constituents back home and to ourselves if we continue to allow babies to be aborted through this partial-birth abortion procedure, especially—and I think in some of the remarks earlier today it was made clear—especially in light that this procedure, this specific, well-defined procedure is medically unnecessary.

As the Senate's only physician, the only physician in this body, as the only board-certified surgeon in this body, I feel compelled to address the issue surrounding the medical misinformation that is laid on our desks, that you hear on the floor of this body, that you read in the newspaper each day.

There are really three medical myths that each of us in preparing to vote 2 days from now must address. There are medical myths that surround potential harm to the mother, to affecting the welfare of the mother, and they are as follows:

Myth No. 1: We have heard it said in this body that this is an accepted and safe medical procedure, often necessary to save the reproductive health and/or life of the mother. I have talked to physicians who perform emergency and elective late-term abortions, both in Tennessee and around the country. Many of them had not heard of this specific procedure, but all of them, after hearing it—and I went back to the original papers, which I will share—all of them that I talked to, condemned it as medically unnecessary—meaning there are in those very rare situations alternative types of therapy—or even dangerous, dangerous, to the health of the mother. In every case of severe fetal abnormality or medical emergency, there are other alternative procedures that will preserve the life of the mother and the mother's reproductive health.

Dr. Hern, the author of a textbook entitled "Abortion Practice," which is a widely accepted text on abortion, disputed the claim that this is a safe procedure in an interview with the American Medical News. He cited, for example, concerns about turning the fetus into a breach position—which is part of this procedure—turning the baby around, which can cause placental abruption, or separation of the placenta, and amniotic fluid embolism.

In an effort to combat much of the medical and scientific misinformation surrounding this issue, a number of physicians and specialists and medical spokespeople have gotten together, formed a coalition to address some of the medical errors, the medical misinformation, that have been put forward. Dr. C. Everett Koop, a former Surgeon